

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 13th February, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 9th February, briefly describes the circumstances under which the large reduction in the price of the Indian Law Reports has come about. The Government of India charged the subscribers to the reports at Rs. 47 a year. The extravagance of the charge induced Bawa Narayan Singh, pleader, and Munshi Hira Nand, the proprietor of the *Vidyā Prakash Press*, to bring out cheap editions of the book. Their editions were exactly similar to the Government edition, and were supplied to the purchasers at Rs. 15 a year. The Government, finding itself undersold, prohibited the Bawa and the Munshi from publishing the reports. The Bawa, being a pleader, was not to be put down so easily. He said that Government had no copyright, and questioned the legality of the order prohibiting him from publishing the reports. Moreover, he urged that the prohibition was opposed to the scheme for the giving of greater publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The Government did not allow him to publish the reports, but has itself reduced the rate of subscription to Rs. 20 *per annum* since the beginning of the current year. The subscribers to the legal periodical ought to be equally thankful to the Government of India on the one hand, and Bárá Náráyan Singh and Munshi Hirá Nand on the other, for this reduction in the price. The editor then says that the Panjáb Chief Court has not been established under the same law as the High Courts and is held to be inferior to the latter in dignity. He anxiously awaits the day when the former will be raised to the position of a High Court, but in the meantime he would make a proposal in regard to the publication of the reports of cases decided by it. According to the provisions of Act XVIII of 1875, such reports cannot be inserted in the Indian Law Reports. They are published in a separate periodical, called the *Panjáb Record*, in consequence. The price of the *Record* is Rs. 24 a year! Obviously the price is too high, especially when the subscription to the Indian Law Reports, which comprise reports of cases decided by the four High Courts, has been recently reduced to Rs. 20. True, the *Panjáb Record* contains other useful things besides reports of cases decided by the Chief Court, but those useful things could be more conveniently published elsewhere. The editor would propose that the cases decided by the Chief Court should be reported in the Indian Law Reports, the price of the Reports being raised by a rupee or two if necessary. The arrangement would save the pleaders in the Panjáb a great deal of expense. Judges and pleaders in other provinces need not read the reports of cases decided by the Chief Court, if they are of no use to them. The introduction of the proposed reform would only necessitate slight alterations in the wording of Act XVIII. of 1875.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 6th February, complains that the heavy English import duty on silver plate and the severe rules

of Hall-marking practically entirely exclude Indian silver goods from the English market. The *Sudhd* refers to the attempts made, both here and at home, during the last three or four years to secure the abolition of the duty, and is surprised that when the Government of India has sacrificed a large revenue for the benefit of the cotton lords of Manchester, the Home Government cannot afford to abolish the silver duty, which does not yield more than £48,000 a year. There is no doubt that the removal of the existing restrictions on the import of silver goods into England would greatly encourage the Indian silver industry. The Government of India and the Indian people should continue to urge upon the Secretary of State the necessity for the removal of the restrictions until the Home Government accedes to their just demand.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th February, is at a loss to understand why the revenue administration in the Panjáb has been entrusted to a single officer, called the Financial Commissioner, while in other provinces Boards of Revenue have been established. One man, however intelligent he may be, is more likely to err than several men. The Panjáb is not inferior to Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or any other province in population, income, &c. The editor hopes that Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Ripon will also provide the Panjáb with a Board of Revenue.

The same paper publishes a communicated article headed "The Lower Classes of Judicial Officers in the Panjáb, No. 1." The writer states that Anglo-Indians in their opposition to the Ilbert Bill laid great stress on the fact that natives officers are not thoroughly acquainted with their customs and manners. But surely this charge recoils with double force on European officers, particularly young Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, who exercise jurisdiction over natives. Civilians are made

Young European Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

arbiters of the destinies of thousands of human beings in this country at an age when they would be regarded as mere boys at home. They are not more than 21 or 22 years old when they arrive here, but they are at once invested with criminal powers. Some of them are indeed very cautious in the exercise of their powers, but the majority are quite reckless and do an immense amount of mischief owing to their inexperience and ignorance of native habits and feelings. Here is an example which clearly shows how far the classes of European officers in question have an insight into our social and religious condition. A young European Extra Assistant Commissioner summoned a Hindú widow to his court. Her pleader told him that respectable native women were not accustomed to appear in public and requested him to excuse his client from personal attendance in court. On this the Extra Assistant Commissioner replied that he did not mean to have sexual intercourse with her! Are such inexperienced youths qualified to be appointed guardians of our honour, lives, and property?

Circulation.
150 copies

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 8th February, on the authority of the *Rashtq-i-Hind*, refers to a European's allowing his dogs to attack and wound a native at Umballa (*vide* page 78 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 30th January), and remarks that, if such painful scenes afford pleasure to Europeans, natives can have no safety. During the last week cases of two European soldiers came up before the Chief Court. One of them, who had been charged with the murder of his comrade, was sentenced to be hanged, but the other, who had killed a native, was acquitted. Europeans, who have been incensed against natives by the Ilbert Act, will continue to lay violent hands on the latter, unless the Government of India adopt some strong measures to check the evil. The Supreme Government should order Local Governments to forward to it at the end of each month brief statements of all mixed cases decided by courts of law during

Mixed cases.

the month. These statements would show how frequent such cases are and how justice is dispensed in those cases.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 6th February, complains that when district officers go on tour, those people who have their cases pending on their files are exposed to great inconvenience and expense in attending their camps. Suppose the parties to a case pending before a District Magistrate are required to attend his camp when he is touring in the interior of the district at the distance of 20 or 30 miles from his headquarters. The parties will be put to no small inconvenience and expense in taking their pleaders, &c., with them to such a long distance. If the case were postponed for a few days, their hardships and expense would be considerably increased. In order to put a stop to this evil every district officer should make over cases pending in his court to a subordinate officer at the time of his going into camp.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same paper expresses concurrence with the *Englishman* in thinking that the weekly extracts from vernacular newspapers prepared by Government Reporters should be supplied to the public. The editor also urges that, as the number of newspapers has largely increased, Reporters' offices should be strengthened, and Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Charles Aitchison, who are well acquainted with Urdu, should themselves read vernacular newspapers.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 10th February, states that it will be remembered that some time ago the graduates of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh submitted a memorial to the Local Government, urging their claims for their more extended employment in the public service, but the Local Government gave them a formal and vague reply. We understand that they will shortly forward a memorial on the same subject to the Supreme Government. Their request is reasonable.

Circulation,
600 copies.

able and deserves consideration. In other provinces services graduates' are largely utilized by Government on suitable pay, but the graduates in these provinces receive little encouragement at the hand of Government. All branches of the public service except the Educational Department are practically closed against them. A portion of vacancies in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services should be reserved for them every year.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th February, publishes an article, headed "Oawnpore," and communicated by a correspondent at Jalalabad, Farukhabad. The writer states that there is a custom among Hindús of letting loose bulls after branding them. These brutes are a great nuisance. They attack people and eat up any thing exposed for sale in streets. On the morning of the 27th January a young man was attacked and killed by one of these bulls. The custom should be discouraged, and all such animals should be captured and sent to a forest.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 6th February, says that, as it is rumoured that the Panjab Government intends to improve the status of naib-tahsildars, he would make the following proposals in connection with the subject:—(1) Naib-tahsildars should be divided into three grades, and their pay fixed at Rs. 50, Rs. 60, and Rs. 75. They should be also paid a small travelling allowance. (2) At present they are only employed in making divisions of land and mutations of names. Hence they have not an opportunity of making themselves fully acquainted with the work of tahsildars. They should be given increased revenue and criminal powers. (3) A complete list of naib-tahsildars should be prepared according to grades and a copy supplied to each tahsil, in order that each naib-tahsildar may know who are his seniors and when he is to expect promotion.

The list should be revised every three months or every six months.

The *Praydg Samdohār* (Allahabad), of the 11th February, referring to the case of the station-master and other railway officials of

Case of the station-master of Mánikpur.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Mánikpur (*vide* page 58 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 23rd January, 1884), observes that the appeal made to Mr. Young, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, was decided by him on the 2nd idem. He held the fine of Rs. 15 paid by the station-master, and the ten days' imprisonment the latter had already undergone, to be sufficient punishment and remitted the rest of the sentence. All the other railway officials were declared innocent and released. The Judge considered the fine of Rs. 10 inflicted on the plaintiff, who was the aggressor, to be inadequate, and severely condemned the judgment of the Joint Magistrate. We heartily thank Mr. Young for his even-handed justice in this case. European officers cannot command the confidence of the people unless they show themselves to be impartial like him.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 10th February, states

Circulation, 900 copies.

Arrest of suspected persons by Magistrates.

that when a private individual brings a false charge against another private individual in a criminal court, the accused can prosecute the plaintiff under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code and claim damages. But District Magistrates often arrest persons on mere suspicion of guilt and afterwards release them after detaining them in prison for some days. Respectable people are unnecessarily subjected to great dishonour in this way by District Magistrates. The courts of law should decree damages to such persons from Government. If this were done, Magistrates would be very careful in apprehending people on mere suspicion.

The same paper, of the 6th February, referring to the

Abolition of Government Book Depôts.

abolition of the Government Book Depôt at Bombay, asks other Local

Governments to follow the noble example set by the Bombay Government. The maintenance of such institutions by Government greatly interferes with private enterprise.

The *Ārya Mittra* (Amritsar), of the 6th February, publishes a long article in which the writer dwells on the advisability of prohibiting the slaughter of kine in deference to the feelings of Hindūs, who form the bulk of the population in this country. (The *Sajjankīrti Sudhakar* and the *Gorakshā* also contain articles on the same subject.)

The *Desh Hitaishī* (Ajmere), for February, the *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhābād), for January, and the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 8th February, express dissatisfaction at the conclusion arrived at by the Education Commission in the question of Hindi *versus* Urdu, and are grieved that the memorials forwarded by the people to the Commission have resulted in nothing. When the language of the people is Hindi, and the Nāgri character is in every way superior to the Persian character, it is most unreasonable that Urdu should be made the Court language. The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* advises the advocates of Hindi to appeal to the Local Government and the Supreme Government.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 7th February, praises Mr. G. E. Knox, District and Sessions Judge of Agra, for his ability, justice, and politeness, and congratulates the inhabitants of that place on having such a Judge.

G. E. Knox, Esq., District and Sessions Judge of Agra.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 6th February, referring to the Ilbert Bill debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that the amendment proposed by the Mahārājā of Darbhanga for the extension of trial by jury to natives is remarkable in

Mahārājā of Darbhanga and the Ilbert Act.

more ways than one. In the first place, it is very encouraging to see a native chief express himself so boldly in a political matter. Native chiefs are not accustomed to meddle with such questions. Secondly, the subject-matter of the Máhá-rájá's proposal is of vital importance to natives. He was well advised in withdrawing his motion in accordance with the friendly counsel of the Viceroy and other sympathizing members of the Council. The time was really not favourable for pressing the motion. If he had put the amendment to the vote, it would have been undoubtedly lost, and such a rejection would tell against the proposal when made in future. The Ilbert Act has re-affirmed a very important principle on which the future prosperity of this country greatly depends. We are convinced that the principle will be gradually extended and all invidious distinctions between the rulers and the ruled will cease. Our countrymen should only have patience.

The same paper states that Anglo-Indian contemporaries, which are the sworn enemies of natives, have already begun to protest against the proposed bestowal of the privilege of trial by jury upon the latter. The principal argument put forth by them against the proposal is that educated and competent natives, qualified to sit in juries, would not be forthcoming in sufficient numbers, and that a change in the present system of the administration of criminal justice, which is said to be simply perfect, would not be beneficial. We do not quite understand the force of this argument. Do our contemporaries think that none but B. A.s and B. L.s are qualified to serve as jurors, and that European officers, who know little of native language and still less of native habits and manners, can understand the statements of natives and ascertain the truth better than native jurors? To our thinking, men possessed of ordinary intelligence and common sense can give a tolerably fair opinion on points of fact, though they may not be able to explain the grounds, on which their opinion is based, so ably and fully as a trained lawyer. If it were contended that native jurors would

be untrustworthy and amenable to bribery, this would no doubt be a serious objection to the extension of the privilege in question to natives. Of course Anglo-Indians can have no hesitation in bringing such a charge against natives. But it should be observed that no dishonest persons would ever be nominated jurors. Moreover, natives are animated by a strong feeling that Judges and arbitrators ought to be honest and impartial. Supposing native jurors would be sometimes influenced by ulterior motives in giving their verdict. But in such cases the Judge could refer the matter to the High Court, and the Local Government could also appeal against the verdict of the jury. Surely these safeguards would sufficiently provide against failures of justice.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 10th February, referring to the installation of the Nizám, Nizám's installation. remarks:— We most cordially congratulate the Nizám on his accession to the *gaddi*. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Mir Layaq Ali has been appointed Diwán by His Highness. We have all along recommended him for the office. It is to be hoped that he will acquit himself well and justify his selection. We are extremely glad to hear that the Nizám has wisely withheld his consent from the Chanda Railway scheme, which was sure to prove the ruin of Hyderabad. It was very fortunate for the State that the Viceroy was able to preside at the installation ceremony. His Excellency's speech on the occasion was full of invaluable advice to the Nizám. Lord Ripon specially advised His Highness to look after his treasury. We hope the Nizám will at once dismiss Hanumant Rao, who has been lately placed in charge of the State treasury by the Peshkár, and will even call for an explanation from the Peshkár for making the appointment. Hanumant Rao has undergone imprisonment for seven years for embezzlement. As the Nizám and Salar Jang, though clever, are both young and inexperienced, we

think a council, consisting of the nobility and representatives of the people, should be appointed to assist the Nizám in conducting the administration. Such an arrangement would be most conducive to the interests of the State. The new Diwán cannot do better than to follow the lines laid down by his father. The difficulties the State has had to confront have been due to the proceedings of the British Residency in a large degree, as is evident from the ugly disclosures lately made about the Residency. The Nizám's Government should be on the *qui vive* and inquire into the conduct of the partisans of Palmer and Trevor.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th February, gives a

Circulation,
450 copies.

The same

brief history of the forefathers of the Nizám, and congratulates him on his

installation and the birth of a son and heir to him. The editor earnestly prays that he may have before long again to congratulate His Highness on the restoration of Berar. The editor is at a loss to understand why His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was not invited by the Hyderabad Darbár to take part in the festivities when the Darbár thought proper to invite even Mr. Blunt and Lady Anne by telegraph. Probably His Royal Highness was invited, but himself did not choose to go either because difficulties might arise about precedence owing to the presence of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion, or owing to some other cause. If Sir Sálár Jang had been alive, the joy which he would have felt at the installation of the Nizám would have been his own. The editor highly approves of the elevation of Mir Láyaq Ali to Diwánship, praises Lord Ripon's speech at the installation darbár, and hopes that the Nizám will prove himself to be worthy of the *gaddi* of his illustrious forefathers. In the end the editor advises His Highness always to show equal indulgence to Hindús and Musalmáns. It appears from the late census that in his territory only 10 per cent. of the population are Musalmáns.

Circulation,
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 13th February, congratulates the Nizām on his installation and asks him to look upon the Viceroy's speech as a guide throughout his life. He should have it written in golden letters and always keep it before him on the throne. He should not spend his money on useless charitable gifts like Asiatic princes, but devote it to improving the material and mental condition of his subjects. He should specially encourage industrial arts in his State. The editor expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Mir Lāyaq Ali Khān as Diwān.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th February, states that Kashmir can fairly claim to be the greatest Native State in the Pan-jāb. Its importance has been largely enhanced by its strategic position on the frontier. It is highly valued, both by natives and Europeans, for its excellent climate and richly deserves the title of Happy Valley which has been applied to it. In the time of Lord Lytton evil-minded Europeans brought a number of false charges against the Mahārājā and advised the paramount power to repurchase Kashmir from him. But of course the British Government, which pursues a just and equitable policy in this country, turned a deaf ear to them. Native chiefs are loyal to the core, and one should be ashamed of himself to question their fidelity. So long as Kashmir is in the possession of the Mahārājā, the British Government may justly consider the State to be in its own possession. The administration of the present Mahārājā, with all its faults, is a great improvement on that of his father. The Mahārājā himself is a shrewd, just, conscientious and pious prince, and what maladministration prevails in the State is entirely due to the misconduct of some selfish and dishonest officers. Now that the Mahārājā is in a critical state of health and there is reason to fear that he will not long survive his prolonged sickness, it is high time that he should

Selection of a successor
to the Mahārājā of Kash-
mir.

nominate an able successor to him. He has many sons by his numerous Ránis, but only three are by the Chief Ráni, and one of these has been declared heir-apparent. The heir-apparent is a simple-hearted and luxurious man and takes no interest in the affairs of the State. The other two princes are also reported to be votaries of pleasure like him. None of the three princes is qualified for the *gaddi*. Under these circumstances it behoves the Māhārājā and the paramount power to settle the question of succession and select an able heir to the *gaddi* in the Māhārājā's lifetime, in order that no difficulties may arise after his death.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nāim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, publishes the proceedings of a meeting held by the Hindús and Musalmáns of Agra at the Municipal Hall on the 3rd idem with a view to settle their differences and to arrange for the next kine fair, which will again be synchronous with the Muharram next year. The Hindús asked the Musalmáns to allow them to take their kine procession through any of the three principal streets, but the Musalmáns did not agree to the proposal. Hence the meeting was dissolved without any settlement being decided upon.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Islám*, the *Shahna-i-Hind*, and other papers of Meerut have published an account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall at Meerut, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the 6th February. The municipal committee and the public associations of the town presented addresses to His Royal Highness on the occasion. The hall will be called the Connaught Hall in honour of his memory.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Town Hall at Meerut by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Amal-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Feb. 9th	Feb. 10th	150 copies.
2	Amal-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Feb. 4th & 8th.	7th, 9th & 11th respectively.	500 "
3	Agar-i-Akbar	Agar	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali	7th	9th	200 "
4	Amal-i-Akbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	8th	11th	134 "
5	Amal-i-Akbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Munassarab Husain Khan.	5th	10th	100 "
6	Amal-i-Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	6th & 9th	8th & 13th respectively.	1,200 "
7	Amal-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fahru-ud-din	5th	10th	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
8	Amal-i-Akbar	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	5th & 9th	7th & 11th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	Amal-i-Akbar	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	4th	7th	28 copies.
10	Amal-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	2nd & 9th	8th & 13th respectively.	141 "
11	Amal-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Ammal-i-Panjab	9th	12th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Amal-i-Akbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	7th	9th	230 copies.
13	Amal-i-Akbar	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Kash Ram	6th	10th	136 "
14	Amal-i-Akbar	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	8th	10th	136 "

15	Hadrat Bhishan	Cawnpore,	Hind-Urd,	Monthly	Gang Prasad	For Feb.	13th	230	"
16	Bhadrat Vides	Agra	Hind	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	Feb. 10th	"	150	"
17	Bhadrat Sudeha Pro-	Farrukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	For Jan.	"	400	"
18	varlak.	Bareilly	Urd	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Feb. 9th	"	200	"
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari...	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 11th	"	450	"
20	Dellat Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	6th	"	310	"
21	Dellat Bittish	Ajmere	Hind	Monthly	Munns Lal	For Feb.	"	280	"
22	Gow Kayasth	Allahabad,	Urd	Ditto	Sankat Prasad	" 6th	"	300	"
23	Gow Rabah	Kapurthala	Ditto	Weekly	Sindhi Khan Safi	" 4th	"	40	"
24	Gosse Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Sahai	"	"	550	"
25	Hind-Urd	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nafi	" 7th	"	600	"
26	Hind-Urd	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Asraf.	6th, 8th & 10th	"	250	"
27	Fullen Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sri Krishna	" 1st	"	330	"
28	Urd	Mearut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Mir	" 3th	"	200	"
29	Urd	Jaipur	Hind-Urd,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 2nd, 8th & 9th.	"	30	"
30	Urd	Mearut	Urd	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 8th	"	135	"
31	Urd	Mohiddabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Jan. 25th	"	255	"
32	Urd	Jamm	Hind-Urd,	Ditto	Muhammad Nisat	Feb. 7th	"	600 copies (in-	"
33	Urd	Lucknow,	Urd	Ditto	Ali.	4th & 11th	"	cluding 501	"
34	Urd	Banaras	Hind-Urd,	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	"	copies taken	"
35	Urd	Lucknow,	Urd	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	" 8th	"	by Govt.)	"
36	Urd	Lucknow,	Urd	Ditto	M.A.	"	"	416 copies.	"
37	Urd	Lucknow,	Urd	Ditto	Rayd. J. H. More,	"	"	8th	"
38	Urd	Lucknow,	Urd	Ditto	more	"	"	"	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
36	Kavi Vachan Sudha.	Bensres ..	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	Feb. 4th	1884.	330 copies
37	Rohit Khud-i-Aalam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Feb. 8th	1884.	20 "
38	Khair Khud-i-Pan-	G u j r a n-	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	Feb. 4th	1884.	600 "
39	Yak	wala.						
40	Kab-i-Nar	Lahore ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Havashh Bai	Feb. 5th, 7th & 9th.	1884.	450 copies (in-
								cluding 100
								copies taken
								by Govt.)
41	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur ..	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	3rd	1884.	72 copies.
42	Lamange Gazette	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	Jan. 30th	1884.	165 "
43	Lyall Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesht Lal	Feb. 8th	1884.	300 "
44	Lyall Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulqut Das	"	1884.	100 "
45	Mashur-i-Qaiear	Jodhpur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	4th	1884.	200 "
46	Mulla-i-Nar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	"	1884.	40 "
47	Mishr-i-Daralkhahan.	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durg Prasad	9th	1884.	100 "
48	Mishr-i-Matras	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	8th	1884.	140 "
49	Mishr-i-Vilas	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubsh-Allah	"	1884.	250 "
50	Mishr-i-Shabdar	Lahore ..	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	11th	1884.	160 "
51	Mishr-i-Tahsil	Barabanki,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	8th	1884.	150 "
52	Mishr-i-Tahsil	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	1st	1884.	500 "
53	Mishr-i-Akbar	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For Jan.	1884.	150 "
54	Mishr-i-Hind	Etawah	Ditto	Weekly	Rahn-Allah Khan	Feb. 8th	1884.	150 "
55	Mishr-i-Ard	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avar Krishn	"	1884.	325 "
56	Mishr-i-Ard	Agri	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	7th	1884.	92 "
57	Mishr-i-Ard	Patna,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	5th	1884.	92 "

57	Nar-i-Ashraf	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rev. R. M. Wherry,	7th	...	9th	750
58	Nar-i-Badshah	... Badshah,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	"	...	10th	250
59	Nar-i-Abad	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	Jan. & 12th Feb.	...	13th	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Nar-i-Anwar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	Feb. 9th	...	10th	349 copies.
61	Nur-ul-Akbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	" 8th	...	11th	200
62	Nyaya Sudha	... Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	...	Basdeo Bhaskar	" 6th	...	8th	400
63	Oakh Akbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	" 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, & 13th.	...	7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th & 13th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
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69	Panjab Akbar	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	" 4th	...	7th	...
70	Panjab Akbar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	...	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	" 9th	...	10th	108
71	Panjab Akbar	... Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ahmad Baksh	" 8th	...	12th	600
72	Panjab Akbar	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	" 9th	...	"	...
73	Panjab Akbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	" 8th	...	"	...
74	Panjab Akbar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	" 5th, 8th & 12th.	...	7th, 9th & 13th respectively.	450
75	Panjab Akbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nadir Ali Khan	" 4th	...	7th	263
76	Panjab Akbar	... Aizmeer	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	...	Murid Ali	" 6th	...	8th	700
77	Panjab Akbar	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	...	Pandit Hargopal	" 8th	...	11th	184
78	Panjab Akbar	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mahar Nartan	" 7th	...	10th	300
79	Panjab Akbar	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Buland Daa	" 7th	...	10th	...

List of books submitted for copyright

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
80	Seijan Kirti Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	1884. Feb. 4th	1884. Feb. 10th	200 copies.
81	Shah-e-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Hassan	10th	18th	120 "
82	Shah-e-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Ibrahim.	5th	7th	175 "
83	Talash	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rabat Ali Khan	6th	10th	90 "
84	Tamasha	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	6th	13th	125 "
85	Talash-e-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karim Hussain	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st	150 "
86	Victoria Paper	Siddhant	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st	900 "
87	Veda Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	Jan. 28th & 4th Feb.	9th	120 "

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :

The 10th February, 1884.